



#### Section 22b

## Enhanced Formation Flying (JPL Algorithm)



#### **Abstract**



WHAT: Flight validation of <u>autonomous</u> navigation/formation

flying technology

WHY: Formation fly EO-1 with Landsat-7 to obtain co-

registered images for EO-1 camera validation

WHEN: Launch Nov. 2000, flight validation July-Sept. 2001

HOW: Use a simple algorithm that takes advantage of

onboard GPS positioning to determine orbital

maneuvers needed to maintain orbital formation

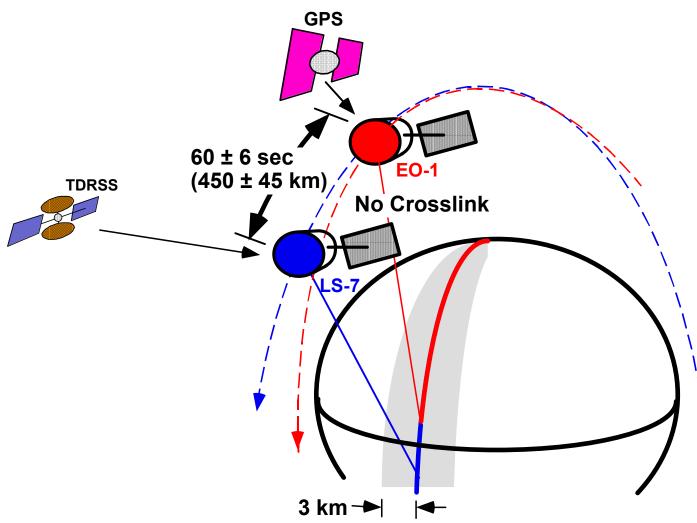
between EO-1 and Landsat-7



## Formation Flying Description



Mission Technology Forum



Maximum Ground Track Difference Between EO-1 and LS-7 is ±3 km



#### Introduction

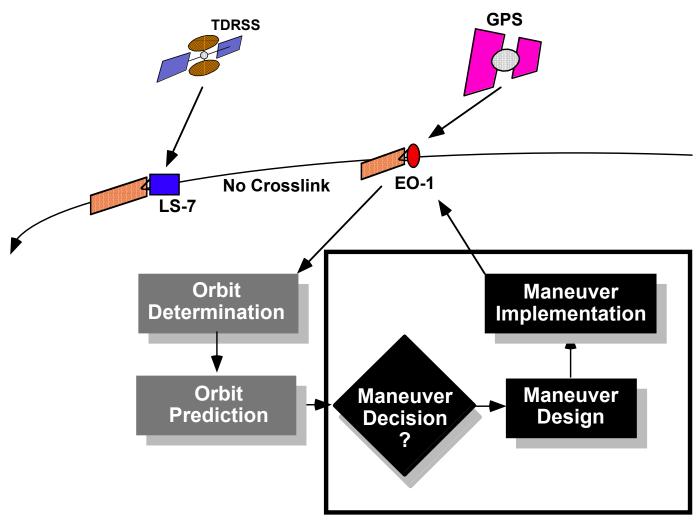


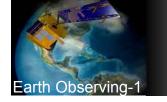
- Autonomous Navigation is defined as autonomously determining and controlling the orbit of a spacecraft
- ◆ Autonomous formation flying is a type of autonomous navigation
- Formation flying involves maintaining the translational and/or rotational states of two or more spacecraft
- Benefits of JPL Autonomous Navigation Algorithm:
  - Minimal memory and onboard processor requirements (<100kB RAM)</li>
  - Simple, Relies on GPS Onboard Navigation Solutions (Position Only):
    - No numerical integration required
    - No navigation (Kalman) filtering required
  - Autonomous, Landsat-7 maneuvers are only routine data transmitted to EO-1
  - Applicable to many future Earth science missions
  - Reduced mission operations ground team effort and size



### Autonomous Navigation Elements for JPL Algorithm

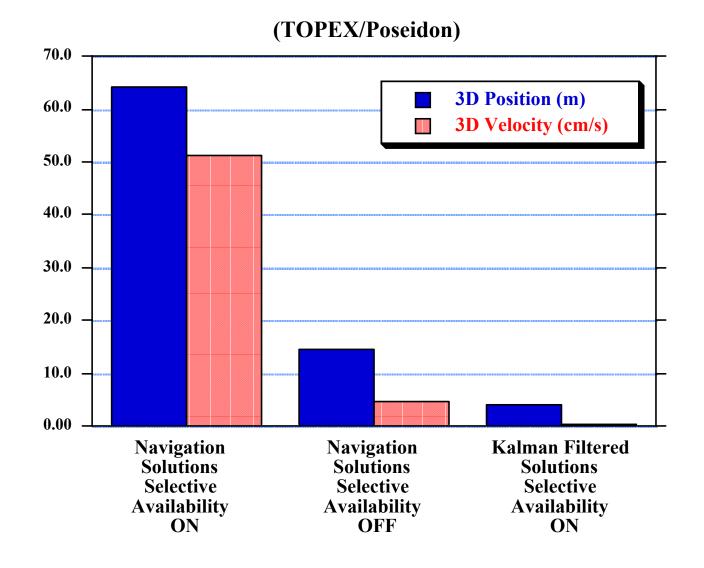






# Onboard GPS Provides Good Positioning . . . but not Velocity

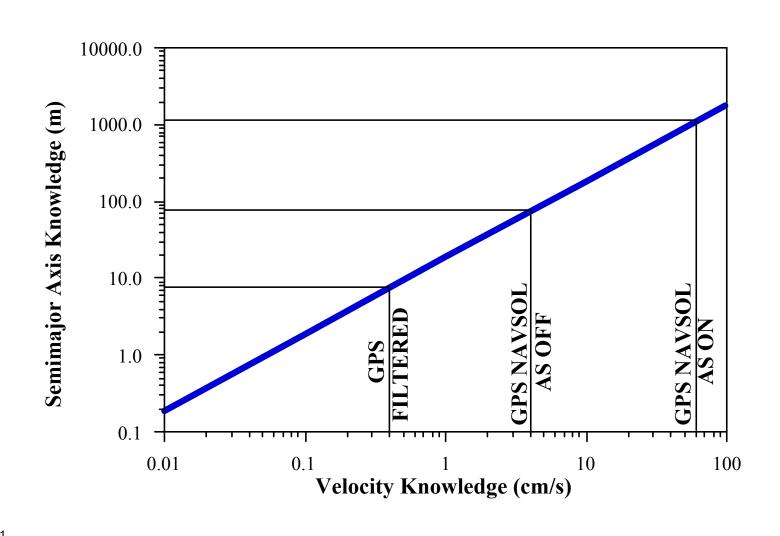








## than Onboard GPS (unfiltered) Can Provide

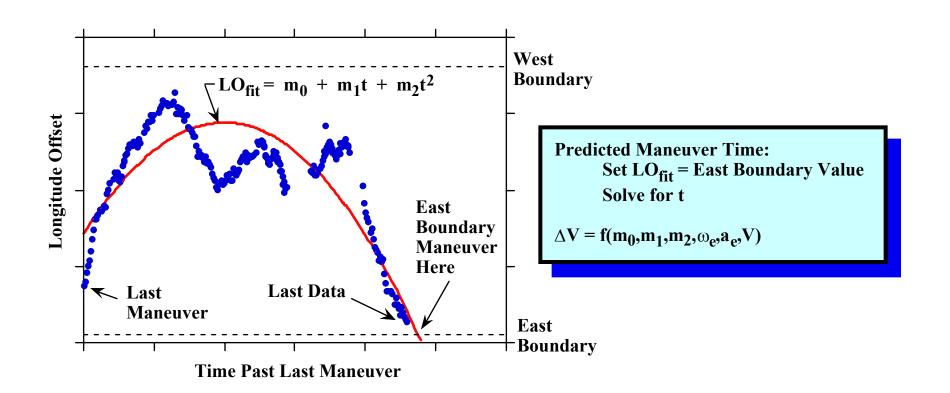


Earth Observing-1



## Another Way to Get Semimajor Axis (The JPL Algorithm)





$$a = a_0 + \dot{a}(t-t_0)$$
 where  $\dot{a} = f(m_2)$ 



## Landsat-7 Altitude Decay is Proportional to that of EO-1



$$\frac{\dot{a}_{\text{EO-1}}}{\dot{a}_{\text{LS-7}}} = \frac{C_{\text{D}} \frac{A}{m} \rho V^{2}}{C_{\text{D}} \frac{A}{m} \rho V^{2}} = \frac{\left(\frac{A}{m}\right)_{\text{EO-1}}}{\left(\frac{A}{m}\right)_{\text{LS-7}}}$$

#### where:

C<sub>D</sub> = Coefficient of Drag

A = Area

m = mass

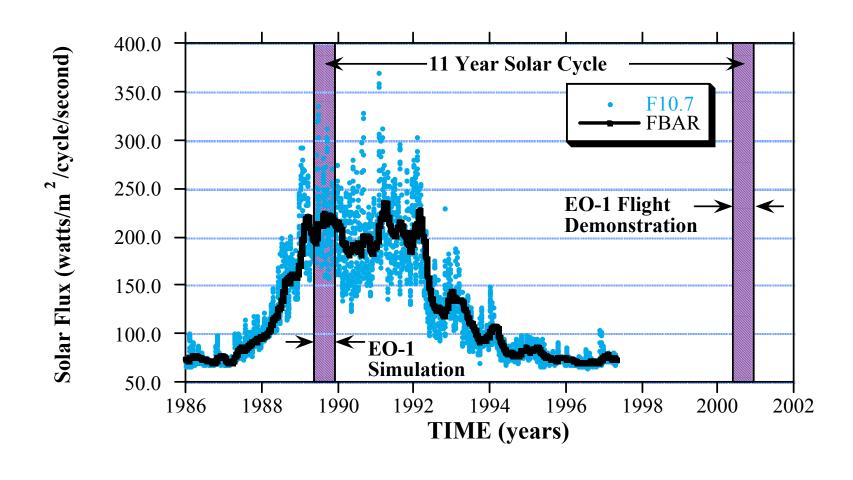
r = Atmospheric Density

V = Circular Velocity



### Solar Activity Simulation







#### **Conclusions**



- Ground validations are complete using GPS telemetry data
- Flight validations will begin on July 18, 2001
- Benefits of autonomous navigation
  - Ground tracking network for navigation not required
  - Reduces mission operations ground team effort and size
  - Applicable to many future Earth science missions
- Benefits of the JPL algorithm:
  - Minimal memory and onboard processor requirements (<100kB RAM)</li>
  - Simple, Relies on GPS Onboard Navigation Solutions (Position Only):
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  - Autonomous, Landsat-7 maneuvers are only routine data transmitted to EO-1